Beyond Spitzer: Closing Remarks

C. Beichman

10 June 2004

The Vision for Space Exploration

- Focus on manned mission to Moon and Mars, robotic exploration of solar system, and search for life around other stars
- Among ~20 specific goals the President set for NASA is the following:
 - "Conduct advanced telescope searches for Earth-like planets and habitable environments around other stars"

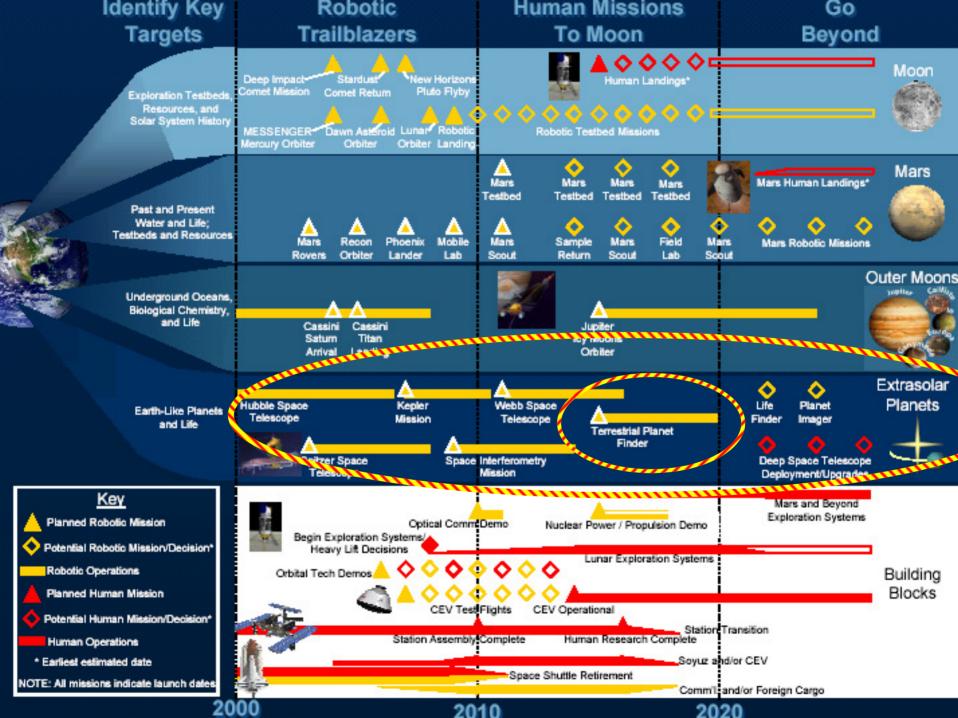
A RENEWED SPIRIT OF DISCOVERY

The President's Vision for U.S. Space Exploration



PRESIDENT GEORGE W. BUSH

JANUARY 2004



TPF Architecture Selection (1975-2004)

4x6m telescope

Ball

Coronagraphs 7
Occulting screens 2
Nulling interferometers 10
Hypertelescopes 2



Coronagraphs 7 Hypertelescope 3

Interferometers 3

Laser-trapped ion mirror 1

Lockheed-Martin

Free-flying interferometers 4

Fizeau interferometer 1

Structurally connected interferometers 3

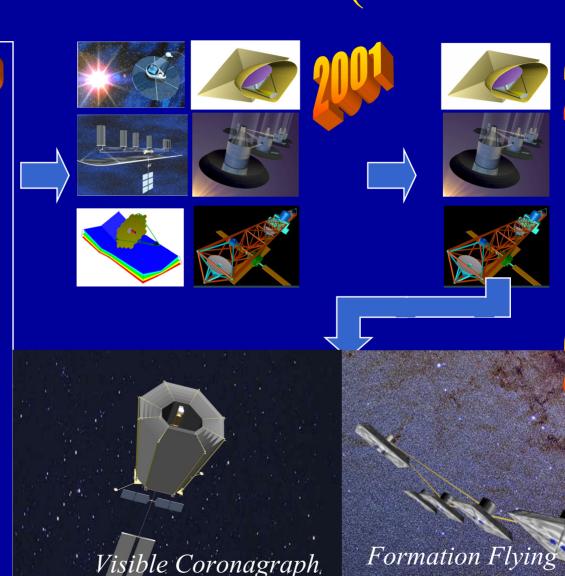
Tethered interferometers 1

Coronagraphs 1

TRW (now NGST)

Large-aperture IR coronagraph 3
Fresnel coronagraph- free flying 1
100-m sparse aperture 1
Free-flying occulter 1
Structurally connected interferometer

Separated spacecraft interferometer 7

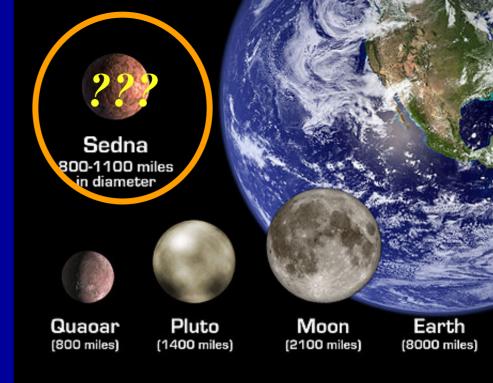


Interferometer 3-30 µm,

50-250 m baseline

Why Fly a Coronagraph and an Interferometer?

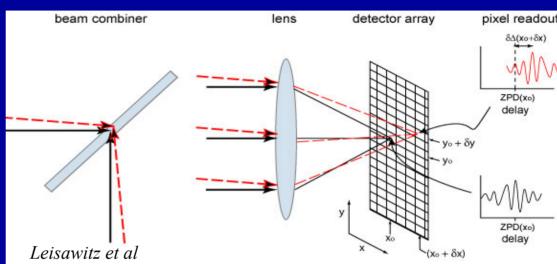
- Most compelling science
 - Data from both visible and mid-IR wavelength regions will provide complete planet characterization, definitive assessment of habitability, and unambiguous biomarkers

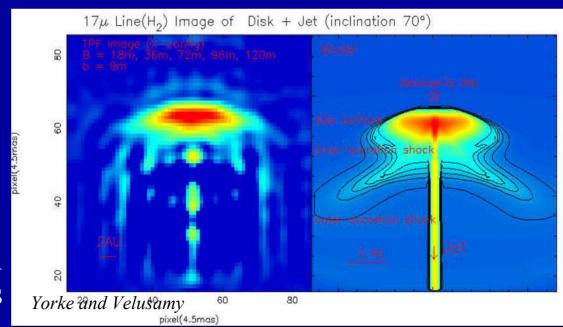


- Technology for starlight suppression has matured to enable a scientifically robust approach with two *complementary* missions in the next decade
 - Deliver results as rapidly as possible --- A moderate-sized, visible light coronagraph in 2014
 - Provide confirming, complementary, expanded results later--- a formation-flying, mid-infrared interferometer jointly with ESA in 2019

Extended Operating Modes for TPF-I

- Extending operation of TPF-Interferometer to shorter and longer wavelengths (3-30 µm) and longer baselines (>250 m) would revolutionize study of star formation with 3-30 mas imaging (0.5 AU in Taurus)
- •An imaging spectroscopic beam combiner would allow ~10-30" FOV with R~100-1000 resolution to study gas (ionized and atomic gas and molecules including H₂) and dust in obscured star and planet forming regions as well as AGN and starburst galaxies





The Competition

- Strategic Missions (\$1-\$5B)
 - Need a major push from the Administration, from NASA, and Decadal Committee to put one into the program.
 - Must have a sound bite (planets, life, gravity, kids love it...).
 - "Good" Science not enough. Think SSC (=Superconducting Super Collider)
 - Existing projects
 - HST Servicing Mission 4 and 5. \$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ \longrightarrow ∞
 - SIM
 - JWST
 - Strongly desired (by somebody) future projects
 - TPF-C/TPF-I
 - LISA
 - Con-X
- Origins Probes (\$0.5-\$1B; IRAS, COBE, Spitzer-scale)
 - NASA likes competed missions of this size scale
 - Einstein Probes selected, not yet funded
 - We even like CMBPOL and Near-IR focal plane on SNAP/JDEM
- Explorer (\$0.2-0.5B)
 - Low funding level for what we want, but niches exist and should be fully exploited, e.g. WISE

The 1990s Were About Vision. The 2000s Are About Budgets.

- Support our existing program
 - JWST/MIRI is threatened everyday
 - WISE is hovering at the edge, especially given recent Explorer cuts
 - IR Interferometry could go to Europe, or vanish
- Identify one or more Origins probes to give NASA a strong scientific reason to push for the program
 - These missions have the best chance for funding on purely scientific grounds
 - We must influence the Strategic Planning process just getting underway
- Identify a strategic mission to interest the technologists
 - Vision → Technology ← Science ← Politics (\$) → Mission
 - These have a small chance for funding (now) on purely scientific grounds, but a reasonable chance for keep-alive technology funding
 - Detectors are a hard sell to NASA technology community which is presently focused on Lunar/Mars Exploration